Watch the Crash Course U.S. History video beginning at the 3:30 segment of the video and answer the following questions.

1. Who did King Charles II grant a large section of land to in 1663? What did this land grant turn into?
   - Charles granted the land to 8 proprietors and gave them the rights to establish a colony just north of the Spanish controlled Florida border.
   - This land grant became the colony of South Carolina.
2. Where did the majority of the settlers of this new colony come from? What did this lead to being introduced to the colony?
   - The majority of settlers in South Carolina came from Barbados which explains why they were heavy users of slavery.

3. Who did the South Carolinians originally try to enslave? Who did they use when that didn’t work?
   - They originally tried to enslave the local Native Americans but when that didn’t work they imported African slaves.

4. Who was William Berkley?
   - He was a governor of Virginia.

5. Who was Nathaniel Bacon? What did he lead?
   - Nathaniel Bacon arrived in Virginia in 1673 and he led an armed uprising against Governor Berkley three years later.

6. Why did Bacon start the rebellion?
   - He was angry that Berkley wouldn’t allow the settlers to kill more Indians and take even more land from them.
   - He was also angry because Berkley had already given all of the good land in the colony to his cronies.

7. What did Bacon do during his rebellion?
   - He burned Jamestown and appointed himself the governor of Virginia.
   - He also looted Berkley’s supporter’s property.

8. How was the rebellion stopped? What happened to Bacon and his supporters?
   - The arrival of British warships put an end to the rebellion.
   - 23 of the rebels were hanged and Bacon died of dysentery.

9. What were the biggest impacts of Bacon’s Rebellion?
   - A shift away from indentured servants to slaves.
   - A general desire by the English crown to control the colonies more.

Following the section of the video about Bacon’s rebellion, you can navigate to the Online U.S. History website listed on the front page to continue this assignment.
10. What was the founding principle behind the New England colonies, the Middle colonies, and the Southern colonies?
   - New England was founded under the idea of Puritan zeal which helped it fuel mercantile development.
   - The Middle colonies were founded under the Quaker ideal of creating an American breadbasket.
   - The Southern colonies turned to cash crops.

11. What factors led to the Southern colonies being developed differently than the colonies to the north?
   - Geography and motive of its founders resulted in the different development of the south.

12. Which colonies were considered the “Southern Colonies?”
   - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

13. What was the purpose of the colony of Georgia? Who was chosen to settle it?
   - Challenges from France and Spain led to the King of England creating Georgia as a buffer zone between the cash crops of the Carolinas and foreign enemies.
   - Debtors from England would colonize Georgia.

14. Why were life expectancies lower in the Southern colonies?
   - Malaria and Yellow Fever outbreaks were common.

15. What kind of labor did the growing of cash crops require in the South?
   - The growing of cash crops required a large labor force.
   - Slaves and indentured servants were required. They would become the backbone of the southern economy.

16. Why did settlers come to the Southern Colonies from England?
   - Settlers came to America to seek economic prosperity they could not find in England.
   - Rural England was full and by law those great estates could only be passed on to the eldest son.
   - The South provided more space to realize a lifestyle the new arrivals could never hope to achieve in their native land.
17. In 1632, who was granted a possession of land between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay? What did he hope this colony would serve as?
   - Cecelius Calvert, known as Lord Baltimore, was granted land that would become Maryland.
   - He hoped the colony would serve as a refuge for English Catholics who were heavily persecuted back in England.

18. Who was Maryland named after?
   - Maryland was named after Henrietta Maria, England’s first Catholic queen.

19. Why would the early immigration to the colony eventually doom the Catholic haven?
   - The first inhabitants were a mixture of country gentlemen (mostly Catholic) and workers and artisans (mostly Protestant).
   - This mixture would doom the Catholic experiment since there are more poor than aristocrats in any given society.
   - Catholics found themselves in the minority.
20. Why did Maryland not see rapid population growth when compared to New England?
   - Residents were faced with frequent battles with malaria and typhoid.
   - Life expectancy in Maryland was about 10 years less than in New England.

21. What was the Maryland Act of Toleration? Why was it an important historical legacy?
   - This act granted religious freedom to all Christians.
   - It would eventually lead to the First Amendment in the American Bill of Rights.

   Click next at the bottom of the page to learn about indentured servitude.

22. What crops caused a massive requirement for labor in the Southern colonies?
   - The growth of tobacco, rice, indigo, and the plantation economy created a tremendous need for labor in the South.

23. What was the Headright System?
   - The leaders of each colony provided incentives for planters to import workers.
   - For each laborer brought across the Atlantic, the master was rewarded with 50 acres of land.
   - This system was used by wealthy plantation owners to increase their land holdings.
   - In addition, they received the services of the workers for the duration of the indenture.

24. Why did indentured servitude seem like a good idea to poor English farmers?
   - They would have their fare across the Atlantic paid in full by their master.
   - A contract was written that stipulated the length of service — typically five years.
   - The servant would be supplied room and board while working in the master's fields.
   - Upon completion of the contract, the servant would receive "freedom dues," a pre-arranged termination bonus.
   - Freedom dues might include land, money, a gun, clothes or food.

25. What were the actual prospects of an indentured servant succeeding?
   - Only about 40 percent of indentured servants lived to complete the terms of their contracts.
26. What were the negative aspects of indentured servitude?
   - Female servants were often the subject of harassment from their masters.
   - A woman who became pregnant while a servant often had years added on to the end of her service time.
   - But by 1660, much of the best land was claimed by the large land owners. The former servants were pushed westward, where the mountainous land was less arable and the threat from Indians constant.

27. Why did planters begin using more slave labor as opposed to indentured servants?
   - A class of angry, impoverished pioneer farmers began to emerge as the 1600s drew to a close.
   - This is one of the reasons of Bacon’s rebellion in 1676.
   - They wanted to prevent another uprising.

Click next at the bottom of the page to learn about the Carolina colonies

28. Who quickly began to populate Carolina after its establishment? Why?
   - Hundreds of planters and tens of thousands of slaves were quickly drawn to Carolina due to rice farming and the plantation system.

29. Which town quickly became the economic center of the colony?
   - The port of Charles Town, later to be known as Charleston.

30. How were the settlers of the northern portion of Carolina different?
   - The earliest inhabitants of this region were displaced former indentured servants from the Chesapeake Bay.
   - Most established small tobacco farms.
   - Slavery only existed in small numbers compared to neighbouring colonies.
   - The inhabitants of northern Carolina felt as though the aristocrats from Virginia and the Charles Town area looked down their noses on them.

31. What was the result of the two distinct settlement patterns of Carolina?
   - In 1712, North Carolina and South Carolina became distinct colonies.

Click next at the bottom of the page to learn about Georgia and complete this assignment
32. How was Georgia different than all of the other English colonies?
   - It was the last to be created. Georgia was founded in 1733, 126 years after Jamestown was successfully founded.

33. What was the Enlightenment? How did it affect the settlement of Georgia?
   - Enlightened thinkers pursued the causes of liberty and progress.
   - Many believed in the goodness of human beings. They thought that worst elements of society could flourish if given a chance.
   - James Oglethorpe and a group of charitable investors asked King George for permission to create a utopia for English citizens imprisoned for debt.
   - The prison population would be lowered and these people would get a second chance.

34. What were the rules Oglethorpe set out for the Colony? What industry did he hope to create?
   - No slavery was permitted in Georgia and alcohol was prohibited.
   - Each debtor was to receive 50 acres of land to farm. This land could not be sold.
   - Silkworms were brought from England in hopes to create a silk industry with Georgia’s mulberry trees.

35. Why was Oglethorpe’s plan a failure?
   - Georgia residents complained that some citizens received fertile land while others were forced to work poor soil.
   - Since the land couldn’t be sold, they were trapped.
   - Georgia’s mulberry trees couldn’t be used to make silk.
   - People did not listen to the alcohol ban.
   - Georgians demanded slavery after seeing the success of the other Southern colonies.
   - Many settlers just fled to the Carolina’s.

36. What was the eventual fate of Georgia?
   - King George revoked Oglethorpe’s charter in 1752 and Georgia became a royal colony.